

OXFORD OBSERVER.

"LOVE ALL, DO WRONG TO NONE, BE CHECK'D FOR SILENCE BUT NEVER TAX'D FOR SPEECH." —SHAKESPEARE.

VOL. I.

PARIS, (ME.).....THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 14, 1824.

NO. 15.

OXFORD BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Bible Society of Oxford County held their annual meeting at Sumner, Sept. 15th. After the reading of a portion of God's word, the first prayer was offered by the President, the Rev. James Hooper, of Paris. An appropriate sermon was delivered by Rev. Joseph Walker, of Paris, from Matthew xxii. 29.—Ye do err, not knowing the scriptures. The Rev. Charles Frost, of Bethel, offered the concluding prayer. The following persons were then elected to the offices annexed to their respective names:

REV. JAMES HOOPER, President,
HON. DANIEL STOWELL, Vice-President,
REV. ALLEN GREENLY, Cor. Sec.
REV. SAMUEL SEWALL, Rec. Secretary,
CYRUS HAMLIN, Esq. Treas. & Librarian,
REV. JOHN A. DOUGLASS,
REV. JOSEPH WALKER, Directors,
LUTHER CARY, Esq.

The next annual meeting is appointed at the meeting house, near the Court-House, in Paris, on the third Wednesday of Sept. 1825.

REPORT.

The Executive Committee, whose business it is to communicate their proceedings to the Society, beg leave to report as follows:

More than eight years have past away since this Society was organized and went into operation. Considering the length of time which has thus elapsed, some good at least in the great Bible cause, it ought to be hoped, has been done by us. But neither the amount of the funds we have raised, nor the diligence with which we have inquired after the necessities, and supplied them with the word of life, will allow us to take much credit to ourselves. In this county are more than 30,000 souls; and among these, the number cannot be few who still remain destitute of the scriptures. A solemn question, which should be brought home to the breasts of this committee and all in this society is—Are we free from guilt in permitting persons in our own vicinity to remain destitute of that which has an intimate connection with their own eternal well being? It is hoped that the committee and the society will take this question to themselves and make it the subject of serious thoughtfulness.

In a society like this, organized on the most liberal principles, and have it as our sole design to promote the most worthy object, we ought to hope that the number of our members will not be few. Looking over, however, the area of this whole county, our association is found to contain only 38 active members, who reside in the following places: In Sumner, 7; in Buckfield, 6; in Paris, 5; in Turner, 4; in Hebron, 3; in Fryeburg, 2; in Waterford, 2; in Rumford, 2; in Norway, 1; in Livermore, 1; in Hartford, 1; in Bethel, 1; in Jay, 1; in Brownfield, 1; in Gilead, 1. A number of towns, and several, with a population of more than 500 souls, have not a member among us. The committee beg leave to submit the question to the society—By what means may our number be increased, so that in every section of the county, some shall be found associated with us?

The whole amount of money raised by this society since its organization is \$316,62. Of this sum, \$162 have been paid by the members as their annual instalments. The remaining sum has been received in the following ways:

Donation by the Fem. Cent. Soc. in Waterford, \$27,87
Donation by the Female Charitable Society in Turner, to constitute our Cor. Secretary, 15.00
their Pastor, a member for life, 15.00
Three contributions from Hartford, 6.76
Contribution from Turner, 6.11
Donation from Rev. Samuel Parris, 6.00
Three donations from a friend, 3.00
Contributions after sermon at our annual meetings, 27.95
13 Bibles sold, 6.75
Donation from the Fem. Char. Soc. in Turner, 21.25
From a friend of the Society by Rev. Joseph Walker, 2.40
From Ladies in Paris to constitute Rev Joseph Walker, their Pastor, a member for life, 15.00
From Rev. Lincoln Ripley, to make himself a member for life, 15.00
From a friend by Rev. Lincoln Ripley, 50

Of the whole received as above, the following are the ways in which it has been disposed of:

Remitted at several different times to Maine Bible Society, with which we are associated as an Auxiliary, \$275.00
Remitted to the National Bible Society, to constitute our President, Rev. James Hooper, a member for life, of that Institution, 30.00
Contingent expenses, 3.00
Remaining in the Treasury before this meeting, 8.62

Since this Society was organized, we have received from Maine Bible Society, about 400 Bibles. Of these 3 only remain on hand. The others have been distributed in almost every direction in the county. The directors cannot but hope that those Bibles have in many cases been extensively beneficial to the spiritual interests of those on whom they have been conferred, and that, in the great day of accounts,

^{*2}The members in Sumner were increased at this meeting, so that their number is now double that of any other.

it may appear that some have been brought to the participation of eternal joys in consequence of these gifts. The directors are impressed that the field of labor in this county is large. They hope that many others may become connected with us, whose agency, combined with the efforts of the present members, shall greatly strengthen our exertions in the good cause, and that the time will soon come when not one necessitous person shall continue unsupplied within our limits.

All which is respectfully submitted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

TEN DAYS IN THE COUNTRY.

No. III.

Get up, sweet slug-a-bed, and a.
The dew-bespangled herb and tree;
Each flower has wept, and baw'd toward the east,
Above an hour since; yet thou art not drest,
Nay, not so much as out of bed,
When all the birds have matins said.

HERRICK.

A chapter is sometimes written from the motto, and at others a motto for the chapter, and in either case it is considered that they should befit each other. But the only relation our present motto has to the subject before us, is the exhortation to early rising—and surely never was exhortation less needed. For, to use the elegant figure of Hudibras, no sooner

Like lobsters boil'd, had morn

From black to red began to turn,
than the whole living cargo were on the move, and pouring forth upon deck, sweating and steaming from the regions below; as though they had been pent up in a Turkish Bath. Never was a more deplorable sight: Never in so short a period, had so many sweet tempers been apparently ruined, or Time with his bony fingers committed such wanton and visible ravages in the circle of beauty. Tresses that but a few hours before were glossy as a raven's wing, resembled now the dishevelled locks of a cast-off wig; eyes that sparkled like the stars in the clear blue sky of December, were lustreless and languid; cheeks and lips that rivalled the damask rose and the cherry, were pale and sallow; and while the gentlemen were rather slovenly in their appearance, the feelings and tempers of all seemed to correspond with their looks. Some feeble attempts at conversation were made, but they generally ended in monosyllables. The car of Time, however, travels as rapidly on as a steam-boat; so that the breakfast hour arrived at the very moment the Captain was singing out "on deck there," and "Catskill baggage!" The trunks and ladies having been thrown into the boat, and just as we were stepping in after them, we experienced a most agreeable surprise, (which we care not how often is repeated,) for the steward came puffing up with a box marked—

"Madeira No. 1, for the Editors about to visit the mountain, with the compliments of—(we will not say what) Company." A more welcome donation could hardly have been received, and not a goblet was quaffed unmindful of the Company, or without wishing always to sail with such owners, and that all owners were like them. But to return from this digression. We were safely landed, and set down at Crosswell's hotel, where breakfast was ordered and prepared in due season. But during the delay we found time to collect materials for the following sketch of the village, which it would perhaps be unnecessary to publish, had not its honest Dutch founders, with characteristical prudence, placed it entirely out of sight from the river—probably to render themselves secure from bombardment by any foreign fleet, and from invasion from the armies of Yankees which formerly so much annoyed our primitive settlements.

Although Catskill was early settled by the Dutch farmers, who extended themselves thro' every rich valley, large or small, this side of Fort Stanwix, yet as a village, it dates back only to the year 1790, seven years after the settlement of Hudson, and is pleasantly situated on a small river about three quarters of a mile west of the Hudson. This stream is navigable for their largest vessels, and they pass readily through a drawbridge, which is erected across it. This is a toll bridge, and is quite productive to the company. The present population of this village is 1700—the number of dwelling houses is 300—several of them may be called elegant. The public buildings are, a large and commodious brick court house, a large brick gaol, and a framed poor house. The edifices for public worship are, an Episcopal church—a neat brick building, with a steeple and well toned bell; a handsome and pleasing toned organ: this church is regularly attended by a respectable congregation. A large Presbyterian meeting-house, which is a large framed building with a steeple and an excellent toned bell; a town clock is annexed to this, which strikes the hours regularly. To this edifice you ascend from the main or principal street, between rows of the Lombardy poplar tree on each side of a fine gravelled walk, in a pleasant elevation. This sanctuary is regularly attended by a large and very respectable congregation, and its pastor (Dr. Porter,) is a very worthy, pious, and learned

man. There is also a small Baptist meeting house, a neat plain framed building, and a small society of Methodists. Of schools, for the education of children and youths, there are no less than thirteen, some of which are under the tuition of respectable and competent teachers. There are two banking houses; one, called the Catskill bank, is an elegant brick building, and the company have a capital of 100,000 dollars. The other, called the Greene County Bank, has nothing remarkable attached to its building; its capital is 90,000 dollars. Of the quantum of their respective banking business we could not obtain any correct information, but believe it is considerable. For the reception of grain and other country produce, there are on the docks twelve large stores, some of them built of brick. The grain and other produce is generally brought to this place in the winter season and on sleds. There are belonging to the merchants here ten pack-sloops, of from ninety to one hundred tons burthen; all of them are handsome vessels, with convenient accommodations for passengers. A brisk trade is carried on by them with the great port of New-York. There is also one sloop in the coasting trade to Boston, and one brig and two schooners employed abroad in foreign trade. About 100,000 bushels of coarse and fine grains were brought here and purchased by the merchants during the last winter together with 4000 bushels of pot and pearl ashes, and a very large quantity of cheese and butter. There are two large flourishing mills within the boundaries of the village, the owners of which purchased in the last winter and spring, 30,000 bushels of grain. Also, a large distillery, which is doing an extensive business. There is one rope-walk, and two very large slaughter-houses, in one of which latter, in the fall and winter of 1821, the extraordinary number of from 4 to 5000 head of cattle were slaughtered, and in the last fall and winter about 3000, exclusive of hogs to the amount of about forty tons of pork. An air furnace has lately been erected, which at present chiefly manufactures ploughshares. Large quantities of lumber of every description are brought and sold here, to an amount not less than 100,000 dollars annually. This is sold again to purchasers from the city of New-York and the eastern States. A million of brick are annually manufactured at one brick-kiln, which is principally transported to New-York and sold there. And very large quantities of soal-leather, of good quality, is manufactured in the county. To the westward of this flourishing village is a large extent of thickly settled country, whose hardy, enterprising and industrious inhabitants are rapidly improving in their agricultural pursuits. Add to this, (as an additional advantage to this place, that all the company which comes up the North River in the different steam-boats, are in the first place landed here, where they hire coaches and gigs wherewith to ascend the mountain,) the vicinity of the Catskill Mountain which has now become one of the most popular places of fashionable resort in the United States. Between the mouth and head of navigation on the Hudson, there is no village possessed of advantages superior to this; and, nourished by the bosom of an immense city, devoted and channeled to its support, it must always be a place of business. Her enterprise is genuine New-England—her capital commanding—her industry indefatigable—and her activity unrivaled in that section of the State.

[To be continued.]

THE VIRGINIANS.

Extracts from Letters from the South and West.

By ARTHUR SINGLETON, Esq.

The Virginians ride fine horses; a wealthy landlord keeping his saddle, his racing, his carriage, and his plough horses distinct. They teach the riding horses to pace over their smooth sands, and dislike trotters; ride without cruppers, and about home, with one spur, thinking, with Sir Hudibras, that if they get one side along the other will not hang ashank. Instead of a chaise, they use a chair, which is very light but unsocial, as they are usually single.

Wherever the Virginians go, a slave or two

moves behind as their shadow, to hold the horses, pull off their boots and pantaloons at bed time, and if cold, to blow up the fire in bed-rooms, with their mouths, bellows being unknown in a slave State. All are fox hunters and duck-shooters; some keeping parks of deer, and others, a duck-pond for the season. As game is plenteous near their enclosures, on a cloudy drizzling day, or a clear frosty night, when the hounds can scent the trail along the dew, out start young lads and bring home the partridge the groundhogs, the rabbit, and the opossum, with her offspring not bigger than a bean, clinging to her teats in her false pouch. Accustomed from boyhood to athletic sports, in an infinite series, the Virginians are muscular and elastic in limb. I saw a young man betted upon for \$500, at a foot race. Indeed, every thing is decided by a wager. At some cross roads, or smooth shaven greens you may see a wooden wall, high and broad as the side of a church, erected for men to play ball against.—Most young Virginians are too convivial for me; and not a few are too careless to moderate the ardors of Bacchus. Among the lower classes, worse than this is sometimes met,

A singular incident occurred sometime since at Rickergate, England. The postman delivered a letter, by mistake, at a certain house, in the absence of the lord of the mansion: the "gude wife" laid hold of it with avidity, stopped not to read the superscription, but divested at once to the marrow of it; and that did such a tale unfold that it harrowed up thousand feelings, and inflicted as many tortures. A female of longtown complained, that though she had sworn an illegitimate child to another person, under promise of a ducour, now that the job was done, the money was not forthcoming: then followed upbraiding and threatenings in great profusion. "What perfidy—double perfidy!" involuntarily exclaimed the reader. "Oh, what a partner I am cursed with?" At this moment the unfortunate husband entered, and instead of the salutation of "love arrayed in smiles," rapped the poker upon his crown, and down he came almost senseless. Having, however, collected his scattered faculties, he resumed that posture which nature had assigned him as a distinction from meaner animals, and his first impulse was a return of lovey's salutation, with all the strength of his fist: so the aggressor measured her length upon the floor, and for once was silent. At length a few broken sentences partially developed the cause of these (to the husband) mysterious hostilities; the letter excited his attention; he looked at it, and discovered that it was not directed to him, but to another person lying hard by.

OBSERVER.

PARIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1824.

PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

As the time draws near when the electors of President and Vice-President are to be made choice of, the partisans of each candidate for the office of President grow more anxious to push forward their respective favorites for that important office: and it would be something quite new in party contests, if the advocates of each side of this important subject, should confine themselves to a mere statement of facts, as it relates to the merits of their favorites, or the demerits of their opponents. But it may very readily be presumed, that the candid, on all sides of this subject, are ready to allow that this is not the case, so far, at least, as it regards many of the objections, brought against those that now stand as candidates for the office of President of these United States—and it is rather to be lamented, that men, whose standing in society entitle them to the respect of their fellow citizens, and the strongest claims for truth and veracity, should so far forget themselves in this contest, as to urge others to believe, that, which they themselves know either to be wholly false, or else the circumstances of it so much exaggerated, as to alter it altogether. We have paid particular attention to this subject for a few months past, and have endeavored to divest our minds of all prejudice, as it respects it; and as we are upon neutral ground, we shall endeavor to give every fact to our readers, which comes to our knowledge, in relation to this subject—and thus far, we feel justified in our own minds of having conducted correctly. But, we must confess, that it is quite amusing to see with what agility the objections, brought against the respective candidates, are warded off by their friends and supporters—and, then, upon the other hand, their merits and qualifications are obscured by their opponents, with no less expedition. Does a man prefer Mr. Adams for President, he is very soon put in mind that Mr. A. is the son of his father, which immediately brings to his recollection, *gag and sedition laws*.—Does he prefer Mr. Crawford, he is told that Mr. C. is a duellist, and he beholds pictured before him the *bloody corpse* of Van Allen.—Does he speak favorable to Gen. Jackson, he is gently reminded of a rope, with a *hangman's knot* prefixed to it, and he thinks of an elevation betwixt the heavens and the earth.—And, finally, does he recommend Mr. Clay, he is immediately reminded of a pack of cards, *without a leading trump*. And so it goes round—each in his turn has his merits and his faults presented to the public, who, we hope, will decide correctly this important, and, at this time, interesting subject.

NEWSPAPERS.

Messrs. Todd & Smith, editors and proprietors of the *Eastern Argus*, have commenced the publication of that paper semi-weekly, at *three dollars and fifty cents*. They also issue the weekly paper, as formerly, to those of their subscribers who prefer it to the semi-weekly paper. We hope they will meet with sufficient encouragement to continue it.

Messrs. Moore & Prowse, of Boston, have issued a prospectus for publishing a weekly paper, entitled, the *"Masonic Mirror,"* to be devoted to the interest of the craft, at *\$2 50 per annum*.

The American Advocate, printed in Hallowell, has been transferred to Mr. Calvin Spaulding, who will in future publish that paper.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.
Sketches of the Mineralogy and Geology of Oxford County.....No. VIII.

CAVE IN GREENWOOD.—Every country boasts, and justly, of its natural curiosities.—Mountains, precipices, caverns, and waterfalls have never ceased to call forth the admiration of the traveller, and he has felt his mind thrilling under more noble and exalted emotions, in contemplating these stupendous works, than ever were awakened from beholding the mightiest efforts of human exertion. How diminutive, for instance, must appear the Pyramids of Egypt or the cathedral of St. Peters, to one standing on the summit of Mount Blanc, or on the crater of Etna, or to one astounded in the ceaseless roar of Niagara. Perhaps in the one case, there is throning upon the mind a variety of emotions, as it contemplates the power of the disintegrated and powdered particles of the limestone, and its roof is pendent with small white stalactites, that possess considerable beauty. The whole presents a fine area—the wideness of its aperture admitting sufficient light to examine all its parts minutely, and to notice the beautiful minerals in which it abounds.

The sight is somewhat obstructed from the mouth of the cave, by the luxuriance of the

other case, how different are our sensations—man and his works all vanish—the mind sinks into nothingness and quails before the immensity and grandeur of the scene—it reverts back to the causes that gave them birth, and knows full well, that they will continue in all their freshness and be landmarks to successive generations, so long "as the pillars of this Globe are unshaken." What else is it that causes so many thousands to brave the dangers of inhospitable climates—all the perils of the ocean, and the besetting calamities of a strange land, if it is not to gaze upon the wonders of creation, to look upon those productions that art never yet has rivaled, and to feel the strong and spirit-stirring emotions, that lie dormant amid the ordinary traffickings of the world, in the list of natural curiosities, that of caverns is somewhat conspicuous. The grotto of Antiparos, for instance, has been celebrated in all ages. That and other similar ones, among many, have given birth to splendid delusions, and their descriptions have vied with the ideal palaces in Eastern tales. Pure and stainless drapery have rolled from their sides, among the thick columns that uphold the lofty dome, where were seen sparkling the carbuncle and the diamond. They seemed rather to be the palaces of some powerful magician, at whose beck, had congregated all the riches of the globe, and whose halls thronged with countless genii, bound to him, in some master spell. It will be recollected that these caverns are generally situated far in under the earth, and are examined only by artificial light, and abating the actual beauty of their formation, there is enough in such situations, for the beholder to be filled with wonder, in witnessing the reflections of light, the reverberations of sound, and the deep unearthly stillness that pervades their spacious chambers. When to all this, there is added the possibility of danger, the natural awe and dread that one feels, in thus travelling from sunshine and the stir of life, into the darksome and deep recesses of the earth, it is in no wise strange that such descriptions should be exaggerated. There is, however, much truth in them; for these caverns are generally found in limestone rocks, through which the water percolates, forming upon their sides, massive columns, and what might easily be resolved into festoons, and curtains, besides studding their roofs with innumerable stalactites, that sparkle like gems, in the torch light of the visitor.

The western parts of the United States are very fertile in such caves. There are there found, probably the most magnificent of any on the globe. The great Cave in Kentucky has been penetrated in some of its ramifications, to the distance of *ten miles*, and some of its enormous arches are supposed to cover the area of *eight acres*. The splendid adornments of its apartments correspond with the magnitude of its dimensions, and vie only with the furniture of some saloon and drawing room of an Eastern monarch. The limestone rock predominates through all that country, and it is there where these caves are to be sought for. Granite is the constituent rock of this State, and caves of any magnitude do not exist here; neither are they expected to be found. The only one known to the writer occurs in this country, and that is such, together with its accompanying scenery that the traveller who should go aside from the road to examine it, would be amply compensated for his digression.

This cave is situated in Greenwood, about six miles N. W. from the Court House in this place, and about 100 rods West from one of the roads leading North through that town. There is a deep ravine or valley running through Greenwood, and as it passes Southerly into Norway, it gradually widens itself in approaching the large and beautiful pond in that town, and loses itself in the lowlands appertaining to it, or is feebly contained by the hills that encompass them. Northward, this ravine terminates among the high hills that form the south shore of the great Androscoggin. This cave occurs on the eastern bank of this ravine, and is about 200 feet above the little stream that is precipitated below it. A spur to this hill sets out upon the eastern side, and running one distance into the valley and almost at right angles with it, suddenly terminates, and presents a bold precipice of nearly fifty feet. The termination is circular, measuring about twenty rods, and looks to the southwest. The upper stratum of rock is composed of a beautiful fine grained granite, and that below it of an imperfect and friable limestone, that has disintegrated and worn away, so that the superincumbent granite projects over, in some places, to the distance of forty feet, and forms a most beautiful piazza or shelter to those who may be promenading beneath. Around its outer edge, a number of fine forest trees shoot up their trunks tapering and limbless, until they reach the top, where they expand themselves into Corinthian luxuriance. In approaching this place from below, you are forcibly reminded of Grecian architecture, by the solidity of its appearance, the multitude of its columns, and the richness of the architrave. At its southern extremity is found the cave. It passes into the hill, with a triangular opening—the distance across its mouth, at the base, measuring thirty feet, and its height forty. The sides approximate to each other inwards, and at the distance of between seventy and eighty feet, meet and terminate the cave. Its floor is composed of the disintegrated and powdered particles of the limestone, and its roof is pendent with small white stalactites, that possess considerable beauty. The whole presents a fine area—the wideness of its aperture admitting sufficient light to examine all its parts minutely, and to notice the beautiful minerals in which it abounds.

The sight is somewhat obstructed from the mouth of the cave, by the luxuriance of the

forest, which has clustered around it, probably finding itself fertilized from the decomposition of the rock. Passing along to the right, you find yourself travelling under a piazza of singular beauty. In one place, a small stream is seen bursting from among the rocks, and inviting the visitor to slake his thirst in its pure and sparkling fountain. Above you at the distance of between 30 and 35 feet the white granite springs itself out in broad entablature, extending in some places to nearly 40 feet. Between that and the bottom, the different strata of the rock, in projecting from the hill exhibit that smooth and regular front, as if they had been under the hammer and chisel of the artist.—The base or pedestal of this superstructure is likewise of solid granite, over which the lichen and other mosses have spread a fine elastic carpet, and contrasting the snowy whiteness of the roof, by their rich and never fading garments of green. Travelling along under this circular portico, the eye is delighted as it catches, through the trees, picturesque scenes in the valley below. You see it gradually enlarging, forming broad and fertile meadows, and extending far and near, its rich alluvion. Flocks and herds are seen grazing upon the steep, the lowlands are bristling with the thick spears of Ceres and Pomona, whilst the far off bustle of the busy farmer comes up through the pass, gathering echoes, and reverberating among its cliffs and ravines.

The writer recollects of visiting this place once in the winter when the water, from the melting snows above, in passing over the precipice, had by successive formations, formed a curtain, extending nearly across the mouth of this cave, and of inconceivable splendor. The mineralogist who examines this place, will be gratified in gathering, for his cabinet, fine specimens of *Rhomb Spar*, and in noticing the stratification of the hill. Some of the fields par exhibits a beautiful *flesh color*, and crystallized Quartz is not uncommon.

VIATOR.

FARMER'S MIRROR.

From the *New-England Farmer*.

APPLES AND CIDER.—Apples, intended for cider, should remain on the tree till fully ripe. They should be perfectly sound, clean, and dry, and all those which are knotty, rotten, or wormy, should be rejected when your object is to make the *best* of cider. Those apples which drop early, or are made into cider early in the season, produce a liquor which in general is fit for nothing but to be turned into vinegar, or sent to the distillery. Cider meant for storing, or keeping on hand for any considerable time, should not be made till the latter end of October, or the beginning of November. The cooler the weather—provided you do not freeze your fingers, nor your pomace—the better. All cider apples should ripen as late as the 1st of November, and not later, to prevent the expense of housing. If it be necessary to house them, it will be of great importance that they possess the property of keeping without rotting. The quality of apples for cider may be something more than guessed at by the appearance of the fruit. The higher the color, the better the fruit.

Let every tree, in every garden, own

The red streak as supreme."

"The pippin burnished o'er with gold,"—is next in succession; and, as a general rule those apples whose rinds and pulps are tinged with green are inferior to those which are red or yellow. Besides, according to Sir Humphry Davy, "the value of fruits for the manufacture of fermented liquors, may be judged of from the specific gravity of their expressed juices. The best cider and perry are made from those apples and pears that afford the densest juices; and a comparison between different fruits may be made with tolerable accuracy by plunging them together into a saturated solution of salt, or a strong solution of sugar; those that sink deepest will afford the richest juice."

Most of the professors of the art of making cider tell us, that the apples which are meant for that purpose should be all of one sort. Mr. Coxe, however, says, "the practice of mixing different varieties may often be found eligible, for it will be more easy to find the requisite quantity of richness and flavor in two kinds of fruit than in one. It is a fact generally understood, that cider from mixed fruits are found to succeed with greater certainty than those made from one kind. Although this practice would deprive the dealer of certainty in the quality of his liquor, and ought not therefore to be recommended for general adoption, yet it is worthy of the attention of an admirer of fine liquor, if it is often almost, if not altogether impracticable for farmers to make any considerable quantity of cider without mixing apples of different sorts. But they may generally without much trouble, so assort them that all which are ground and pressed together, in the same cheese (as it is called) may be of about the same degree of ripeness. It is gross and ruinous negligence to mix and carry to the press some apples which are green, some fully ripe, and others partly rotten.

The Complete Farmer's Dictionary gives us the English practice of cider-making in Herefordshire (a county celebrated for the excellence of its cider) as follows:

"As the apples are gathered, I have them all assorted according to the several degrees of ripeness, making in general three sorts, which a little experience teaches me to separate properly, the difference being apparent at first sight. As fast as they are gathered, they are carried under a shed to ripen. I suffer my apples to lie a longer or shorter time in heaps, according to their nature; such as are hard and solid lying stubble, &c.

longer than those that are soft and puny. I divide my apples into three sorts; but I have six qualities of cider, each differing in taste, flavor, and quality.

"As fast as my fruit is ground, (I need not say I use the ripest first) the pulp is put into vats near the press before it is put into the cheese; at the bottom of the vat is a tap, through which a considerable quantity of vicious juice will run without pressing.

"This is the best cider, and I barrel it by itself. I then press the rest and barrel it separately. Thus I have six qualities from my three assortments of apples."

When apples are fully ripe they soon begin to lose somewhat of their strength and flavor. But in general it is best to let them lie in shallow heaps, if possible under cover, a few days after they are gathered. If they are not spread thin and exposed to the air they become in some degree tainted, smell unpleasantly, and communicate an unpleasant taste to the cider. They should be ground at the time when they are in the greatest perfection for eating. "The flavor, says Mr. Coxe, is supposed to increase so long as the fruit continues to acquire a deeper shade of yellow, without decaying." Willich's Domestic Encyclopedia says that "the practice of sweating appears to be useful only for such fruit as is not perfectly ripe, though some recommend it as proper for *all* apples." The fruit certainly loses much of its vinous spirit when it becomes what is called *mealy*, and of course in some degree insipid, though some prefer it for eating when in that condition. When arrived at that state its decay or decomposition has begun and every hour's delay in sending it to press is accompanied with loss. If you have no convenient place for sweating your apples under cover, and they are in a situation to be benefitted by that process, you may pile them up in heaps in the most open airy part of your orchard. They should be perfectly dry and clean when ground for pressing, or your cider will suffer by your negligence.

Joseph Cooper, Esq. of New Jersey, gives the following directions for making cider, which though they contain a repetition of some of the preceding ideas, we will give entire for the sake of connexion.

"Cider is an article of domestic manufacture, which is, in my opinion, worse managed than any in our country: perhaps the better way to correct the errors is to point out some principal ones, and then to recommend better plans.

"Apples are commonly collected when wet, and thrown into a heap, exposed to the sun and rain, until a sourness pervades the whole mass, then ground, and for want of a trough or other vessel sufficient to hold a cheese at a time, the pomace is put on the press as ground;—and a large cheese is made, which requires so much time to finish and press off, that a fermentation comes on in the cheese before all the juice is out; and certain it is, that a small quantity of the juice pressed out after fermentation comes on, will spoil the product of a whole cheese, if mixed therewith. When either of the above errors will spoil cider we need not wonder at the effect of combination of the whole, as frequently happens. As I have very often exported cider to the West Indies, and to Europe, and also sold it to others for the same purpose, without ever hearing of any spoiling; and as it is my wish to make the productions of our country as useful as possible, I will give an account of my method of making this valuable liquor.

"I gather the apples when dry, put them on a floor, under cover, and have a trough large enough to hold a cheese at once, and when the weather is warm I grind them late in the evening, spreading the pomace over the trough to air it, as the cider will thereby be enriched, and a fine amber color in it be produced: and here it may be remarked that the longer a cheese lies after being ground, before pressing, the better for the cider provided it escapes fermentation until the pressing is completed. The following experiment will render this evident: Bruise a tart apple on one side, and let it lay until brown; then taste the juice of each part, and it will be found that the juice of the bruised part is sweet and rich: so if sweet and tart apples are ground together, and put immediately on the press, the liquor they produce will have the taste of both kinds of fruit; but if permitted to lie until the pomace becomes brown the cider will be greatly improved."

[To be continued.]

Defect in the common bifurcate or triangular Harrow—and how remedied. In the common triangular harrow, a tooth or tine is placed near the extremity of the angle made by the junction of the legs; and the other tines are placed in the legs, in such a manner that the lines drawn by the teeth of the harrow, when it is put in motion, shall be equidistant. But in this mode of construction, the tooth fixed in the angle, and the two next teeth in the legs, are so situated as to form a sort of enclosure, in which, turfs, stones, and obstacles to the effectual operation of the harrow are apt to hang, and are not easily dislodged. To remedy this evil, a friend, who is a practical cultivator, advises to take out the tooth, which is placed in the angle, and place it in the brace or cross-piece which connects the legs of the harrow, in such a manner that it may describe the same line of motion which it would have done in its original position. Our informant assures us that he has experienced the beneficial effects of this mode of placing the teeth of a harrow, and recommends it for general adoption, in all cases where the harrow is liable to become clogged by the substances above mentioned, or any other impediment to its operations, such as roots, weeds, &c.

The *Autumnal Equinox*. For Columbia S. C. Telescopa experienced an almost continual down in such torments as it's never been upon. Our considerable height, and we were so completely inundated, that a little river looked like a mile wide. Several boats were run aground, and hurried down to the sea. The Augusta mail, due on the 1st, in attempting on the 20th to pass Shiver's Creek, between the field Court House, the stagecoach road, and the stagecoach road, was compelled to return.

The Pee Dee Gazette, of

DOMESTIC AND LITERARY.

ZANESVILLE.

METHODIST CONVENTION.

The Ohio Annual Conference commenced in the 2d inst, and concluded. McKendree, Roberts and several other preachers, attended the Methodist and Baptist Church of their meeting-houses for these houses, as well as the public discourses. Men in meeting-houses on Saturday, the Presbyterian meeting should be glad, if it were in substance of their discourse that every person present might be a very great and salutary influence in civilizing and bringing the Christianity, is by no means.

Both the Indian preachers are gratified for the great things for them and their nation.

feeling manner, the former sanguine, the latter peace, confidence, and tributed to the preaching of the word, and wished to stop it, as easy for a man to stop hand, as to stop that word, own religious experience; were happy in the enjoyment of it, and expressed much pleasure with among them, and expressed would become ministers of the to the tribes of Indians.

HEALTH OF NEW-ORLEANS.

New-Orleans.—The internal and external deaths and new cases of disease, though the strangers had left on Sept. 3, speaking of sick in Heaven we could announce give reasonable hope therefor, opinions of our able physicians, observations, tend to banish the disease.

Charleston.—In the last week, distressing. The new cases were ten; on the 13th Sept. two. A ship of the 20th last week ending the 19th, were yellow fever: two more than in one week for many years may be added, who died at sea, brought to the City to be buried, deaths by yellow fever in six.

Battle of the River Raisin.

gentleman of veracity, that Hickman's Company, (named at Frankfort, having recently who took him prisoner at the Major GRAVES, of Fayette, who the slain, is still alive, and a wamata tribe of Indians. The He also states, that there are distributed among the Indians whose names we were not, was a man from Shelby Major Ballard's company, source from whence it is believed, in Frankfort.—Morning

Sea Serpent again!—The animal is taken from a station Mr. Philip Lefavor, the skipper, who was obliged to incline his boat to Marblehead. It is count we have yet seen, and yond dispute it must satisfy this subject, that there is a

"While on their late voyage from Marblehead, they fell so near that the skipper, who was obliged to incline his boat to the side, that the protuberance here owing to his undulating motion as half a barrel. His tail is cut square off, and of white, darkening darker till it exhibits the snake. He shifted his position, times laying in full length, sixty feet, at other times assembling the water, here stretching very easily.—His whole body, though he seemed dead,

The correctness of this station, for the skipper and crew, Marblehead, and their voyage.

Autumnal Equinox. For Columbia S. C. Telescopa experienced an almost continual down in such torments as it's never been upon. Our considerable height, and we were so completely inundated, that a little river looked like a mile wide.

The Augusta mail, due on the 1st, in attempting on the 20th to pass Shiver's Creek, between the field Court House, the stagecoach road, and the stagecoach road, was compelled to return.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN ITEMS.

ZANESVILLE, (Ohio) Sept. 11.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The Ohio Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church commenced its session in this town, on the 2d inst., and concluded on the 10th. Bishops McKendree, Roberts and Soule, and about one hundred preachers, attended the conference. The Presbyterian and Baptist Churches kindly offered the use of their meeting-houses for the use of the Conference, and these houses, as well as the Methodist meeting-house, were all frequently occupied for divine worship, during the session. Large congregations generally attended; and especially on the sabbath, all the houses were so crowded, as to make it difficult to get admission into any of them. The public attention was much excited, by the Wyandott Indians, from Sandusky, five of whom attended the Conference; and two of whom, through their interpreter, delivered public discourses. Menunku spoke in the Methodist meeting-house on Saturday, and between the Logs in the Presbyterian meeting-house on Sunday. We should be glad, if it were in our power, to give the substance of their discourses. We think, however, that every person present must have been convinced that a great and salutary change has taken place in those natives of the forest; and that the task of civilizing and bringing them to the knowledge of Christianity, is by no means impracticable.

Both the Indian preachers expressed the warmest gratitude for the great things that have been done for them and their nation. They mention in the most feeling manner, the former state of hostility that had existed between them and the whites, and the present peace, confidence, and affection. This they attributed to the preaching of the gospel, and the introduction of the Bible. Between the Log's observed "that some of their people were still opposed to that word, and wished to stop its progress; but it would be as easy for a man to stop a thunder-gust with his hand, as to stop that word." They spoke of their own religious experience; and declared that they were happy in the enjoyment of religion. They appeared much pleased with the success of the school among them, and expressed a hope that their children would become ministers of the gospel, and missionaries to the tribes of Indians who were still in darkness.

HEALTH OF OUR CITIES.

New-Orleans.—The interments on the 26th and 27th ult. were 22; and it was added, that the number of deaths and new cases of fever were increasing, though the strangers had left the town. A paper of Sept. 3, speaking of the sickness says—"Would to Heaven we could announce its abatement, or even give reasonable hope thereof. On the contrary, the opinions of our ablest physicians, conjoined to our own observations, tend to banish the hope, for some weeks to come. During this week, the days have been excessively warm, succeeded by cold nights, which experience proves to be alike dangerous to the healthy, sick, and convalescent. We are glad to see but few strangers to the climate amongst us; and humanity predominates over etiquette, when we express a wish that there was not one."

Charleston.—In his last accounts from this city are distressing. The new cases of fever on the 17th Sept. were ten; on the 18th Sept. five; and Sept. 19th, two. A slip of the 20th says, "The deaths in the week ending the 19th, were 67—of which 47 were of yellow fever; four more than has ever been known in one week for many years.—To these 47, five more may be added, who died at Sullivan's Island, and were brought to the City to be buried. These make the deaths by yellow fever in six weeks, 107."

LOUISVILLE, (Ky.) Sept. 14.—**Battle of the River Raisin.**—We understand from a gentleman of veracity, that a man belonging to Capt. Hickman's Company, (name not known,) has arrived at Frankfort, having recently escaped from the Indians, who took him prisoner at the battle, and reports that Major GRAVES, of Fayette, who was said to be among the slain, is still alive, and a prisoner among the Potowatamie tribe of Indians. This man was well acquainted with Graves, and frequently saw him among them. He also states, that there are several other persons distributed among the Indians taken at that battle, whose names we were not able to obtain. Among them was a man from Shelby County, who belonged to Major Ballard's company. The respectability of the source from whence we have derived this information, leaves no doubt of its correctness. The gentleman is now in Frankfort.—*Morning Post.*

Sea Serpent again!—The following account of this animal is taken from a statement furnished us by Mr. Philip Lefavor, the skipper of a fishing vessel, belonging to Marblehead. It is the most particular account we have yet seen, and as its authenticity is beyond dispute it must satisfy the most incredulous, on this subject, that there is a monster in the sea resembling a serpent.

"While on their late voyage, and about 6 leagues from Marblehead, they fell in with him and he was so near that the skipper, when standing at the helm, was obliged to incline his body to look over upon him. He continued so near the boat long enough to be harpooned an hundred times. The skipper and crew were satisfied that his back was perfectly smooth, and that the protuberances heretofore attached to it, were owing to his undulating motion. His head is as large as half a barrel. His tail is blunt as though it were cut square off, and of whitish color, gradually becoming darker till it exhibits the blackness of a black snake. He shewed his postures several times, sometimes laying in full length, when he appeared over sixty feet, at other times assuming a spiral form resembling the womb of a still. He changed his posture very easily.—His whole appearance was terrible, though he seemed harmless."

The correctness of this statement may be depended on, for the skipper and crew are men well known in Marblehead, and their veracity has never been impeached.

Sat. m. Observer.

Autumnal Equinox.—For two weeks past, says the Columbia S. C. Telescope of September 18, we have experienced an almost continual fall of rain, pouring down in such torrents as if the "windows of heaven" were opened upon us. Our river has risen to a considerable height, and we very much fear its low lands are so completely inundated that our choicest crops of cotton will be, or have been, swept away by the deluge. Several boats were loosened from their moorings, and hurried down the stream. It is said that a greater freshet has not occurred since '96. Our little river looked like a mimic sea.

The August mail, due on Thursday, did not arrive. In attempting on the previous day, to pass Silver's Creek, between the former place and Edgfield Court House, the stage was carried down by the rapidity of the stream. The driver, with difficulty, succeeded in cutting loose the horses from the harness, and in securing the mail and baggage. Having arrived at the next stage, he found it impossible to proceed with it, in consequence of the road being obstructed by fallen trees, blown down by the gale. He was compelled to return.

The Pee Dee Gazette, of Tuesday last, says, "our river, together with the neighboring creeks, have

been extremely high, so much so that they were impassable for several hours; we have not heard from the river lands, but are fearful that a number of crops that were spared by rot and rust have been ruined by the inundation of the fields."

The Augusta Stage in crossing the lower ferry at Granby has been lost. The ferry boat is propelled across the river by a rope reaching from bank to bank. The rope parted us, the boat reached the middle of the river, when it was carried down the current with unusual rapidity, and meeting with some obstruction immediately overset. A passenger, the driver and two horses perished. The passenger is Mr. Blocker, son of Gen'l Jesse Blocker, of Edgfield district, a student of the South Carolina College.

Explosion.—On Saturday night last, about 8 o'clock, we regret to state, an awful explosion took place at the new Powder Mills erected on Gwynn's Falls by Mr. Joseph Jamison. The explosion took place in the principal building of the factory, amidst several hundred pounds of the combustible materials, and was so violent in its effects as to blow to atoms the house and machinery, even to the foundations. We learn that the workmen had suspended all operations and closed the mill at sunset, and were totally unaware of the explosion until it had occurred. One of the workmen had a very narrow escape from the fragments of the mill—but providentially no one sustained personal injury. The report and shock were distinctly heard and felt throughout the city, although the distance is about 6 miles.

Since the above paragraph was in type, we learn that the amount of damage is about \$5000—and that it is believed to be the work of an incendiary.

Baltimore Amer.

From the Portsmouth Journal.—On Monday evening a man calling himself Aaron Cummins, was arrested in this town on a charge of passing counterfeit money, and after examination was committed for trial. The following counterfeit Bills were found in his possession:

53 Bills of the Com. Bank New-Jersey,	of \$3
2 New-Hampshire Union Bank,	of 5
50 Franklin Bank (Thompson Pres.)	of 2
50 Franklin Bank, New-York city,	of 5
3 Suffolk Bank, Boston,	of 10
3 Eagle Bank, New-Haven,	of 5
1 Roger Williams Bank,	of 2
14 Phoenix Bank, Hartford,	of 5
3 Union Bank, Bos. Winthrop Pres.	of 5
2 do. Brown Pres.	of 5
10 Agricultural Bank,	of 5
2 Franklin Bank, Chepucket,	of 1

Insanity.—A deranged man, completely naked, entered a house in Schenectady on the 14th ult., and threatened to murder the whole family. He was secured before he could execute his threat.

SALEM, Oct. 5.—On Saturday last a young man, calling himself Henry Sisson, a travelling pedlar, belonging to Warren, R. I. was examined before Asa Andrews, Esq. at Ipswich, on a charge of stealing a watch from Mr. Samuel Smith's taver, the property of Mr. Thomas Crowell, of Ipswich, for nearly of December. He was found guilty of the charge, and committed to jail to take his trial at the Supreme Judicial Court in this town in December next. He confessed the crime, informed where the watch was, and Mr. Crowell has recovered it.

Historical Fact.—It is commonly said and universally believed, that the first blood drawn in our revolutionary contest with Great Britain, was on the 19th of April, at Lexington and Concord; but this is not the fact; it was in the year 1772, at Patucket, 7 miles below Providence, where two armed boats from that town attacked and destroyed his Britannic Majesty's armed vessel the *Gaspée*, whose commander, *Dudley*, was shot, and who remained a cripple all his life from the wound. This vessel wore the colors of the King, and her commander his commission. As this is an undoubted fact, why has it been overlooked? The attack was in the night, the action short, but severe, and those wounded on our side concealed. Thus was blood first drawn between the colonists and the mother country in the State of Rhode-Island, three years before the affray at Lexington. (See Gordon's history, and all the newspapers of that day.)

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The ship Canada, Capt. Rogers, arrived at New-York on Sunday from Liverpool, bringing papers to the first of September.

Grecs and Turks.—The intelligence received here from Smyrna, of the defeat of the Turks on the Island of Ipsara, is confirmed.

Spain.—A telegraphic despatch from Madrid, transmitted from Bayonne to Paris, August 23, contains a letter from General Dizien to the Minister of War, which states that "the fortress of Tarifa was taken by storm on the 19th, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, by the French and Spanish troops. The rebels, who retreated to the Island, were attacked the next morning at day break by the landing of French troops, of the 34th regiment of the line. One chief only escaped in a boat; the rest were killed or taken. The prisoners have been delivered up to the Spaniards, to be tried according to the laws."

A violent fire broke out on the 16th Aug. in one of the churches of Madrid, and made an alarming progress. The 20th regiment arrived on the spot, immediately began the necessary work; but the engines were badly managed, as well as in a bad state, and it was impossible to extinguish the fire; the church, therefore, was completely consumed, and the fire communicated to some neighboring houses. When the intelligence left the city, the military officers and the General in Chief had repaired to the spot; the whole of the French troops were under arms; the artillery had harnessed their horses, and the guns were all at the Prado.

France.—The King of France grows daily worse. Private intelligence from Paris to the 24th Aug. states that "at one time Dr. Portal, his first physician, could not venture to promise for the continuance of his life up to the day of his fate—tomorrow."

Holland.—A royal decree of the 16th Aug. forbids the persons who have the management of the churches from interfering in any matters which are not expressly confined to them by existing laws and ordinances. No new churches or edifices for public worship can be built, without his majesty's consent, nor can those now in existence be rebuilt or altered. No pictures or statuary can be removed. No new religious communities can be established, without the royal consent, and all applications for such consent must be accompanied with an estimate of expense, and the funds provided to meet it.

England.—The following diplomatic changes have been determined on:—Sir Chas. Bagot goes to Paris, to succeed Sir Chas. Stuart, who retires on a pension. Mr. Stratford Canning succeeds Sir Chas. Bagot at St. Petersburg. Sir W. A'Court is to go as ambassador to Lisbon, with a salary of £5,000 a year. Sir E. Thornton is to succeed Sir Wm. A'Court as Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Madrid. Mr. Hamilton retires from Naples on a pension.

Ireland.—The Courier of the 30th Aug. contains an account of the conviction of six murderers in Dublin, who were sentenced to be hung the next day. The trial and sentence made a great excitement.

When the verdict of the jury was given, a great number of men and women began to cry aloud, wringing their hands and tearing their hair. When the chief justice put on the black cap, to pronounce sentence of death, the screeching and loud hysterical sobbing were indescribable. The crowd rushed out of the court as the prisoners descended, and the loud and terrific symptoms of affliction were doubly manifested in the street.

A barbarous murder was committed on the 22d Aug. on a man named Cotter. It appears that five men, all relations, had assembled at a public house in the vicinity of Cove, where they continued till 12 o'clock when the deceased separated from the company and went home; it was observed by one of the party that he had a bottle of whiskey in one of his pockets, which circumstance was availed of as a pretence to visit him; accordingly they went, and, having rapped at the door, demanded that the whiskey might be shared, but this was peremptorily refused, on which they burst in the door, pulled the unfortunate man out on the road, and in the most savage manner dashed large stones on his head, and jumped on his belly, until his bowels were forced out, and he was then thrown into a ditch. One of the party surrendered himself, and afforded such information to a bench of magistrates who sat afterwards at Cove, to investigate the transaction, as will no doubt lead to the discovery of the other three.

Shipwrecks.—We learn by the Charleston papers that the ship John and Mary, of Liverpool, Capt. Lowton, from Honduras for Cork, had arrived in the offing dimasted. She sailed in company with a fleet, one of which is the barque Wilding, on shore at Stone. The J. and M. took the gale on the 13th September, her decks were swept, and six men were lost and two wounded. These shipwrecks are furnished by Capt. Stephenson, of the ship Albion, of London, one of the fleet from Honduras, whose ship was lost in the gale. The John and Mary, the day after the gale, bore down to the Albion for relief, but found her waterlogged, and immediately made exertions to save her crew by passing a line from one vessel to the other, which was the means of saving the captain and eight of her crew. The chief mate was drowned in attempting to pass to the J. and M. Unfortunately, the line broke, leaving six of the crew of the Albion on board entirely destitute of provisions and water, who must perish if not picked up by some vessel. One man was washed overboard from the Albion during the gale.

The John and Mary must have foundered but for the assistance of the Albion's crew, as she had seven feet water in her hold.

MARRIED.

In Taunton, Mass. Wm. H. Britton, of Livermore, Me. to Miss Elizabeth A. Williams.

At Edenton, N. C. Mr. Josiah Jones, aged SEVENTY-SEVEN, to Miss Louisa Smith, aged SEVENTEEN!!!

In Beverly, Mass. Rev. Stevens Everett, of Hallowell, Me. to Miss Emily Abbot, daughter of Rev. Dr. Abbott.—In Boston, Mr. Thomas B. Parks, merchant, of South Berwick, Me. to Miss Sarah, daughter of Ward Crowell, Esq.—Mr. Oren Nichols, of Brunswick, Me. to Miss Mary R. Stone, of Reading.

DIED.

In Bethel, Mrs. Harriet, wife of Nathan F. Twitchell, and daughter of A. Hills, Esq. aged 30 years.

In Norway, Miss Catherine Knight.

In Albany, N. Y. Hon. Philip S. Van Rensselaer, 58, for many years the mayor of that city.

At Sutton, Mass. Mrs. Martha Richardson, wife of Mr. Benja. R. aged 62.

In Woolwich, Rev. Josiah Winship, senior pastor of the congregational church, aged 67.

At Bomby, E. I. Capt. William Sylvester, formerly of Bath, Me.—At New-Orleans, in August, Mr. Benjamin Norton, of Main-
taining, Lou. Mr. Wm. St. B. Morrison, editor of the Herald, aged 23, a native of Hallowell.—In Savannah, Mr. Edward C. Holland, of Charleston, and formerly editor of the Times.—In Salem, Mr. Thomas C. Cushing, aged 60, of the firm of Cushing & Appleton, and for nearly 37 years the proprietor and editor of the Salem Gazette.

In Newburyport, Rev. John Giles, senior pastor of the 2d Presbyterian Church and Society, in the 68th year of his age.

At Charleston, of yellow fever, Mr. C. C. Sebring, Printer, of New-England.—Mr. Joseph McCosh—and Mr. Burges, Journeyman in the Courier Office, (the third of that office who has died of the prevailing fever,) all useful and industrious citizens.

NOMINATIONS FOR ELECTORS.

ELECTION.....MONDAY, NOV. 1, 1824.

FOR ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

[Two to be chosen.]

AT LARGE.

Thomas Fillebrown,

James Campbell,

William Chadwick

Peleg Tallman.

YORK DISTRICT.

Nathaniel Hobbs.

CUMBERLAND.

[One only to be chosen.]

William P. Preble.

Joshua Taylor.

LINCOLN.

Stephen Parsons.

QUEBEC.

James Parker.

OXFORD.

Benjamin Chandler.

SOMERSET AND PENOBSKOT.

[One to be chosen.]

Benjamin Nourse,

Jonathan Farrar.

HANCOCK AND WASHINGTON.

[One to be chosen.]

Lemuel Trescott,

Horatio G. Balch,

Daniel Merrill.

PROBATE NOTICES.

POETRY.

FROM THE UNITED STATES' LITERARY GAZETTE.

SONG.

Dost thou idly ask to hear
At what gentle seasons
Nymphs relent, when lovers near
Press the tenderest reasons?
Ah, they give their faith too oft
To the careless woe!
Maidens' hearts are always soft,
Would that men's were truer?

Woo the fair one, when around
Early birds are singing;
When, o'er all the fragrant ground,
Early herbs are springing;
When the brookside, bank and grove,
All with blossoms laden,
Shine with beauty, breath of love—
Woo the timid maiden.

Woo her, when, with rosy blush,
Summer eve is sinking;
When on rills, that softly gush;
Stars are softly sinking;
When, through boughs that knit the bower,
Moonlight gleams are stealing;
Woo her, till the gentle hour
Wakes a gentler feeling.

Woo her, when autumnal dyes
Tinge the woody mountain;
When the drooping foliage lies,
In the half-choked fountain;
Let the scene, that tells how fast
Youth is passing over,
Warn her, ere her bloom is past,
To secure her lover.

Woo her, when the northwinds call
At the lattice nightly;
When within the cheerful hall,
Blaze the faggots brightly;
While the wintry tempest round
Sweeps the landscape hoary,
Sweet in her ear shall sound
Love's delightful story.

RELIGION.

When worldly sorrows press the heart,
And chase its dearest joys away;
When all that virtue can impart,
Denies its consoling ray;

When Friendship turns with cold disdain,
From fond remembrance, now forgot;
When old affections give us pain,
And but confirm our dreary lot;

When love's purest tendril weaves,
Around its hallow'd spotless breast;
When Hope just whispers and deceives,
To leave it lonely and deprest:

A twinkling gleam relieves the gloom,
A Spirit wrapt in heavenly light,
Redeems us from this earthly doom—
RELIGION beams, and all is bright.

VARIETY.

General Bernard.—Of the various characters whom Napoleon had encouraged in his great and diversified career, Las Cases says, in speaking of the several journeys of the Emperor to inspect the fortifications:

On one of these occasions, he happened to fall in with a Captain or Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers, who was modestly assisting in the fortifications of the place, and with whom he entered into discussion of certain points connected with the business in which he was engaged. Shortly after, the officer received a letter informing him he was appointed aide-de-camp to the Emperor, and directing him to repair to the Tuilleries, to enter upon his duties. The poor officer was filled with astonishment; he thought he was dreaming, or that the letter had been misdirected. He was so extremely diffident and possessed so little knowledge of the world that this announcement of his promotion threw him into a great perplexity. He recollects having once seen me in Antwerp, and he begged I would render him my assistance. Accordingly, on my arrival at Paris, came and assured me of his total ignorance of court manners, and the embarrassment he felt in presenting himself to the Emperor. However, I soon succeeded in encouraging him, and before he reached the gate of the palace, he had mustered a tolerable degree of confidence. This officer was Gen. Bernard, whose great talents were bro't into notice by this circumstance, and at the time of our disasters, proceeded to America, where he was placed at the head of the military works of the United States.

Napoleon loved to take people thus by surprise. Whenever he discovered talent, he never failed to raise it to its proper sphere, without suffering himself to be swayed by any secondary considerations. This was one of his most striking characteristics.

Splendid Hall.—The Masonic Hall, in this place, was lighted up and thrown open for public exhibition on Friday evening, 3d ult., when it was visited by a brilliant assemblage of ladies, and many of our most respectable citizens. Though this room has not yet received its final decoration of furniture, yet it presented an imposing effect, both from its peculiar form and richness of design. The style preserved throughout, is purely Greek (which the architect, Mr. Robert Mills, has been laboring to introduce into his native State, as he has successfully accomplished in other States.) The plan of the hall is a semi-circle, of 80 feet in circumference, bounded on its diameter by an exedra, of ten feet wide, and fifty-one feet long. This circle is surrounded by a semi-circle in the apex of which is a rich centre group encircling a Glory diverging from an "All-seeing Eye." The whole height of the room is about twenty-three feet. The order adopted in the ornaments and proportions of those of the Temple of Minerva Polias at Pirene. The Entablature, which is also enriched, runs round the whole room. The Throne is placed to the East, (centre of the semi-circle) and is raised

three steps, supported by a reeded pedestal and enclosed by a balustrade. On a level with the first step, and on each side of the throne, are two triangular desks for the treasurer and secretary. The warden's desks or tables are of the same form, and placed in their order to the west and south. In the centre of the hall is the Altar, which is handsomely trimmed and cushioned, and on which (this evening) were placed the ark, jewels, and emblems of the order. In the sides of the great circle of the room, are two large niches, in which the fire hearths are placed. Over the master's seat and against the wall the letter G is placed, enclosed in a triangle and encircled with a wreath. The tout ensemble of the room was such as to afford satisfaction to all present. During the assemblage of the company, some interesting vocal and instrumental music was voluntarily performed by a company of gentlemen. Before entering the hall, you have to pass through the Tyler's room, to the right of which is the preparation, and to the left the furniture rooms.

The workmanship is done in a masterly manner, and reflects credit upon the contractor, Mr. B. Couron.

Columbia (S. C.) Telescope.

[The following article, which was calculated for the meridian of Westchester, (Penn.) will serve, without any material variation, for us. Although a few more answers might be acceptable: yet, as we are yankees, they can be guessed at.]

ED. OZ.

It is said of Doctor Franklin, that he dreaded the *inquisitiveness* of landlords to that degree that he trembled at the sight of a sign-post—and to prevent a routine of questions, he called all mine host's family together, [on the occasion,] and told them who he was, where from; &c.

We mention this to prevent the following from exciting the risibility or frowns of those whom it may concern. It is sincerely hoped that it may have the intended effect—for we labor under serious difficulties when at work by reason of that thirst of knowledge felt by visitors to the printing office—in order to obviate which, these answers are now given to questions generally put to us by the curious.

1. The types are cast—made out of a composition of lead and antimony—and cost from 40 to 200 cents per pound according to the size.

2. We never print almanacs, spelling books, testaments nor bibles. It would take about one twelve month to print a bible.

3. We will print a song for \$2 00, when it contains but six verses. No more will be charged for thirty copies than one.

4. We sometimes make mistakes when setting types.

5. The printing business is pretty hard to learn. It would require four years more or less (according to the thickness of the learner's skull) to get a complete knowledge of the art.

6. We wish the people would not meddle with the materials when they come into our office as it frequently makes considerable trouble.

7. To such as are in the habit of knocking at the door, we would mention that the practice is not according to etiquette or propriety.

Village Record.

From the New England Galaxy.
In what time of the year was the world created? It is manifest that the sun and moon were created in some fixed part of the zodiac—that is, either in the vernal or autumnal equinox, or in the summer or winter solstice. Although in the orbit of the earth there can be neither beginning, nor end, nor medium, nor any stated or fixed point, nevertheless in relation to the planetary system, the above mentioned four parts of the zodiac are defined. That the sun was created in either the summer or winter solstice, few contend, but without reason or argument—whereas the most ancient Chronologists, as well those more distinguished as of less note, declare for the Equinoxes. My opinion is, that the sun was created in the autumnal equinox, and therefore that the world was made in September, and for the following reasons.

In the first place, at the time the earth was made the trees were loaded with fruits, as it appears from the history of the creation, to the fall of Adam, which must therefore have been in the autumn, provided the garden of Eden was situated at or near the 40th degree North latitude, of which there is little doubt.

Secondly—The Israelites, before their departure from Egypt, began their year at the time when the world was created; for they followed in Egypt, that order of time which they learned of their fathers, Jacob, Isaac and Abraham; and they were taught by their ancestors, Shem, Noah, and other patriarchs to Adam—so that the time when Abraham and his posterity began the year must have been the same time that Adam began it, which was at his own creation. That the Israelites, before they left Egypt, commenced the year in autumn, appears in Exodus, 23d chapter, verse 16—where the feast of the gathering of all the fruits from the fields, is said to have been celebrated at the end of the year. And also in the 31st chap. v. 22, where the feast of ingathering, or weeks, or tabernacles, is ordained a solemnity, because the time of the year returned when all things are laid up.

In another place, this feast is said to have been celebrated on the fifteenth day of the seventh month of the Hebrew *Tizri*, the first day of which fell in September, and the last in the October of the Romans: but, originally, this seventh month of the Hebrews was the *first*, and *Nisan*, which corresponded with the March and April of the Romans, was the *seventh*.—However, after the departure of the Jews from Egypt, which was in *Nisan*, that by divine command, was ordained to be the first month in sacred computation, and *Tizri*, which before was the first, was changed to the seventh—

nevertheless, *Tizri* remained the first month in civic computation.

Each seventh year was ordained a sabbath for the observance of the Jews, and the fiftieth year, (after seven times seven had elapsed) was their Jubilee. This Sabbath and Jubilee commenced with the year, (according to civil computation) which was in autumn, after the fruits of the earth of the preceding year were collected.

For many ages the Jews have placed it beyond controversy that the year in the first order of things began in autumn. Hence in the lessons of the ancient synagogue, the first, which they call *Parasha*, and which contains the first chapter of Genesis, was read on the last sabbath of the 7th *sacred* month *Tizri*; both because their year then commenced, and because they believed the world to have been created in that season. Chaldeus (a writer of great authority) affirms that in the beginning of the world the autumnal months were the first. The Egyptians, Persians and other orientals, to this day, begin the year in autumn. And the Etruscans also, the most ancient of the Italians, began their annual calendar on the Ides of September.

SYMMES.

AMUSING.

At a race in the North, among other horses who started for the plate, was one called *Botheram*. An Irishman taking a fancy to the name betted large odds in his favor. Towards the conclusion of the race, his favorite happened to be in the rear of all, on which paddy exclaimed, "Ah! by my soul, there he is!—Botheram for ever!—See how he drives them all before him!"

Priests' Penance.—A poor Taylor being released from a troublesome world and a scolding wife, went to the gate of paradise. Peter asked him if he had ever been in purgatory. "No," said the Taylor, "but I have been married." "Oh!" says Peter, "that's all the same." The Taylor had scarce got in, before a fat turtle-eating Alderman came puffing and blowing. "Hallo, you fellow," said he, "open the door." "Not so fast," said Peter; "have you been in purgatory?" "No," said the Alderman; but what is that to the purpose, you let in that poor half-starved Taylor, and he has been no more in purgatory than I." "But he has been married," said Peter. "Married?" exclaimed the Alderman, "why I have been married twice." "Then pray go back again," said Peter, paradise is not the place for fools."

Wilkes one day asked Garrick, "What he called honesty?" "What is that to you?" said the Roscius, "I meddle with things that concern you."

THE WREATH.

A NEW PAPER, QUARTO SIZE,
CONDUCTED BY
A SOCIETY OF LITERARY GENTLEMEN,
IN
PORTLAND.

Subscriptions received at the Oxford Bookstore, where the numbers may be examined.
Oct. 7, 1824.

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore,
Scott's Family Bible,

in 6 volumes—last American Edition. It will be sold cheap.

Oct. 7.

BOOKS & MAPS.

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at the OXFORD BOOKSTORE,

Character of Charles James Fox;
Examination of Aaron Burr;
Trial of Joshua Nettles and Elizabeth Connor for murder.
Report of the trial of Richard H. Rowen for a libel.

Also....Map of Greece and Italy—Palestine—Ancient Egypt—Persia—Asia Minor, and of the world.

—The above Books and Maps will be sold at a discount of fifty per cent, if applied for in a few days.

ALSO, JUST RECEIVED.

The *MAINE TOWN OFFICER*, containing the powers and duties of town, plantation and parish officers, with all the necessary forms, according to the Laws of Maine—with much other useful matter. Second edition : revised, corrected and much enlarged.

Also....A new edition of the history of Robinson Crusoe with plates.

Also...."A Letter to a friend," by the late George Thacher, Judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts.

Thatcher's Journal.—Life of Otis, &c.

Paris, July 15, 1824.

Classical Books, &c.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the OXFORD BOOKSTORE; *History of Rome*; *History of Greece*; *Life of Bonaparte*; *Life of Commodore Decatur*; *Life of Commodore Perry*; *Life of Mrs. Graham*; and *Life of Martin Luther*.

Also—For sale, the following Classical Books, viz. Adams' Roman Antiquities; Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary; Virgil's *Delphini*; Horace *Delphini*; Cicero de Oratore; Cicero's *Orations*; Excerpta Latina; Titii Livii; Viri Romanae; Latin Primus; Latin Primer; Latin Grammar; Greek Grammar; Greek Testaments; Minora, &c. &c.

Likewise—Bonneycastle's and Euler's Algebra; Gumiere's and Flint's Surveying; Pike's Arithmetic; Johnson's and Walker's large Dictionary.

Also—A good assortment of Stationery Articles, among which are Demi, Folio, Cap, Pot, and Letter Paper; Quills; Red and Black Ink-Powder; Inkstands; Wafers; Sealing Wax; Slates; Scales and Dividers; Protractors; Led Pencils; India Rubber; Sponge; Pocket Books; Memorandum Books; Ladies' Indispensables; Penknives and Razors of the first quality; Razor Strops; Shaving Boxes and Brushes; Real Windsor Soap; Transparent Soap; Wash Balls; Watch Chains and Keys; with many other articles, which will be sold at the Oxford Bookstore.

Sept. 16.

WANTED—A smart active BOY, as an apprentice to the Printing business. Apply at the Oxford Bookstore.

Sept. 23.

Spectacles and Combs.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, a good assortment of *ILLIR COMBS* (Head and Ivory Combs, which will be sold unusually cheap).

For sale, as above, a few *Steel Plated SHOVELS*, with strapped backs—cheap.

Sept. 16.

Trial of Gen. Hull.

REPORT of the trial of Gen. Wm. Hull, commanding the northwestern army of the United States, by a Court Martial, held at Albany, 3d January, 1824, and succeeding days, taken by Lieut. Col. Forber, to which is added, an appendix, containing the charges exhibited against Gen. Hull; Gen. Hull's Defence, and Appendix No. 2, containing Letters and Depositions. The whole comprised in one vol. 8vo of 310 pages.

The above work is often referred to in Gen. Hull's Letters, which are now publishing in the newspapers.

For sale at the Oxford Bookstore.

PROBATE NOTICES.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator, on the estate of *CORNELIUS STONE*, late of Watertown, in the County of Middlesex, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to *MOSES STONE*, Jay, September 21, 1824.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator, on the estate of *LARSON S. BROWN*, late of Summer, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to *JAMES BROWN*, Canton, September 21, 1824.

At a Court of Probate, held at Dixfield, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-first day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-four :

ON the petition of *Henry White*, surviving administrator of the estate of *JOSEPH K. WHITE*, late of Dixfield, in said County, Esquire, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of three thousand one hundred and fifty-nine dollars, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

ORDERED—That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Observer, printed in Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court, to be held at the Probate Office, in Paris, in said County, on the second December next, at ten of the clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge.

A true Copy, Attest, THOMAS WEBSTER, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Turner, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-four :

ON the petition of *Levi Mitchell*, administrator of the estate of *Levi Mitchell*, late of Turner, deceased, having presented their first account of administration of the estate of said deceased:

ORDERED—That the said Administrators give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Observer, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court, to be held at the Probate Office, in Paris, in said County, on the second Tuesday of December next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge.

A true copy, Attest, THOMAS WEBSTER, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Dixfield, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-first day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-four :

Oh! cruel fancy, is it thee
That thus distract my mind?
Or is it real—can it be
That friends have prov'd

Why should they seek to
Or discompose my mind?
When in their griefs I share
In joys, their joys were

Alas! for envy—they desire
My prospects to destroy,
When on their bosoms I repose
But dreamed not of all

Oh! innocence, were I not
I ne'er could pleasure find
But in thy ways true joys find
Joy that are ever mine.

Ye vain! ye fickle! and ye
Say, can you pleasure find
Say, are the joys that you
Drawn from those griefs

If so, your triumphs are but
Your joys will soon be o'er
Your vicious and your fickle
Shall pierce my heart no

PARIS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1811.

1. In a former number, we

the Masonic Festival, in the

honour of LA FAYETTE. The

which were drank on the occasi

1. Our Order which lepels
that divide society—unites
country, religion and sec-

social community.

2. By the G. M.—Our ill-

est, General La Fayette—

for his philanthropy that

The General thereupon

expressed his grateful

the following toast in r

Liberty, Equality, Philant

pic creed—May we by th

principles, ever deserve

ends—the animadversion

unkind.

3. The Sun of Masonry—

pel the cloud with which

vice would obscure it, and

heat and warmth to myriads

darkness, unconscious of its

4. The Mystic Temple—

wisdom, strength, and b

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5. All regularly constit

throughout the world direc

the general good—May

ard by the general appr

6. The day which unites

Fayette to our ancient a

tion—May the occurrence

order from the calumni

7. The Fraternity thro

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their duty to their God, e

mselves.

8. Masonry—May the so

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bonds of brotherly love.

9. The Patriotic Mason

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VOLUNTEERS

By the M. W. Jacob Mo

rnal affection—The bond

the endearing chain of the

we enjoy its proudest fe

character of our Guest and

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By the D. G. Master.

oral influence on society

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By the M. W. Jephtha B.

ersey—Amidst the festivi

we forget our persecuted

By the M. W. Samuel F.

Pennsylvania—The R. R.

ew-York, "crowned with

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By the R. W. John W.

The mysterious langu

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express the sentiments of

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brow—durable, like th

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By the Senior Grand War

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By the Junior Grand Wa

ay it be duly appreciated

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opportunity of greeting

hom we have always ve

loved as a friend.

By the Grand Secretary

eval with time, may it e